





A. W. Mann

Jung's Field.  
Cambridge



























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REPORT OF THE

DISPATCH





A  
S E R M O N,  
PREACHED IN THE  
CATHEDRAL CHURCH of NORWICH,  
BEFORE THE  
G O V E R N O R S  
OF THE  
N O R F O L K and N O R W I C H  
H O S P I T A L,

At their first ANNIVERSARY MEETING, on FRIDAY  
*August* the 21<sup>st</sup>, 1772.

By the RIGHT REVEREND  
PHILIP LORD BISHOP of NORWICH.

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Published at the request of the G O V E R N O R S.

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To which is added,  
An Account of the PRESENT STATE of the said HOSPITAL.

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N O R W I C H:  
Printed by W I L L I A M C H A S E.

MDCCLXXII.



## PROVERBS XXII. 2.

*The Rich and Poor meet together: the Lord is the Maker of them All.*

**Y**OU remember the Apologue of St. Paul in his first Epistle to the *Corinthians*; where he compares the Church, the body of Christ, to the human body, which is composed of a variety of parts, very different from each other, in their formation, and in their functions, but all of them necessary to the good of the whole. It is applicable to Civil as well as Religious Society. One of the same kind had been anciently so applied with good effect, to appease an unreasonable and seditious populace in Rome, who had been deluded, by subtle artifices and plausible harangues, to withdraw their confidence from their best Friends and Benefactors. But there was more force in it as urged by St. Paul, than in the mouth of the Roman Orator; because He could with truth introduce the consideration of the Divine Will, and give a Similitude all the strength of a Command, “God set the members every one of them *in the body as it hath pleased Him.*” “The eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee: nor again the hand to the feet, I have no need of you.” “God hath tempered the body together, having given more abundant honour to that which lacked; that there should be no Schism in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another.”

I. Corinth.  
C. XII. v.  
18, &c.



IN the same manner hath God allotted to each man who cometh into the world his proper office and business in it: in many cases most probably by his immediate providence, that is, where great events appear incapable of being accounted for but by that supposition; although more generally by the operation of things, originally disposed by Him to have certain orderly dependances and consequences. It cannot be denied, but that God can, if he pleaseth, give to One man, instantaneously, wherewithall to be clothed with purple and fine linen, and to fare sumptuously every day. This may be done for wise reasons, but beyond our penetration; and for similar reasons Another may be reduced to poverty, even to be laid at the rich man's gate, full of sores; to desire to be fed with the crumbs which fall from his table; and to find but little relief, except from the unmeant charity of the dogs licking his sores. Thus the rich and poor may meet together, and God be the maker of them all. But so likewise do they constantly meet together, and so is He likewise the maker of them all, by his more general providence. In his wisdom he made the worlds, and peopled them with a variety of inhabitants of different natures and powers. Of all things upon this Earth he made Man to be the sovereign; and gave him laws, by which he was to direct himself in the use and government of them. He gave him Reason, by which he might know how to treat them rightly; and he endowed him with Affections, which might either heighten the enjoyment of them, or, if too warmly indulged, destroy it totally, and turn the good food of soul and body to poison. It is upon the conduct and connexions of men, or of their ancestors, that their stations in the world depend.

pend. They are all free, and they cannot but use their freedom; some well, some ill; they have different degrees of strength, health, application, success; and these too are all of them consequences of the freedom of themselves or others; so that men could not have been what they are in their Kind, without a capacity of becoming what they are in their Degrees.

CIVIL Society, ordained to correct the wildness of Nature, introduces an additional variety amongst them; and all the circumstances, which attend upon their existence in this world, by innumerable combinations occasion as great a diversity of the characters and lots of men, as there is of their shapes and complexions.

You cannot imagine in your minds (if experience could be put out of the question) that it is possible for men to be upon an exact equality; without the necessity of Power, and without the duty of Obedience; without Greatness, and without Subjection; without Ease, and without Labour; without Riches, and without Poverty. All these opposites must meet together. To suppose all men Rich is an absurdity: to suppose all men Poor is an absurdity: for riches and poverty are correlative things, and infer one another. They cannot but exist together. It is God's own ordinance that it should be so: He is the maker of us all.

AND this is a consideration which should lead us to reflect, that as we are all Brethren, all the work of the same hand, all designed to one great end here, the carrying on the general business of this world, we are all alike concerned in the movement of the vast machine,



machine, and the lesser wheels are as necessary in their respective places as the greater; from whence arises a call for mutual love and regard.

Do you wear purple and fine linen? you did not cultivate the grounds, nor spin, nor weave, nor colour. Do you adorn yourself with precious stones and gold? you did not dig for them, and you did not fashion them. Despise not those who did this for you; for God is their maker. Did you, on the other hand, dig the earth, sow, plant, spin, weave? And do you repine when you see the labour of your hands clothing and adorning others? Do you accuse them of luxury and vanity? You envy them possibly at the same time: and you certainly forget that God is Their maker; the maker of us All; of our conditions and stations as well as of our persons; that those stations have their wants, and will require supplies in various proportions: you forget especially that the ordinary demands of the rich, create employment for the poor; and that Their Vanity, if you will have it so, is Your Bread. It is very certain, that in the general consideration of man, as he came out of the hands of his maker, there is no difference of this kind discernible; nor is there any reason to think that the distinction will subsist in another state. As, “*God is no respecter of persons, but in every Nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him,*” so we believe of every Rank and Order of Men; that if they fear God and work righteousness they will be accepted. The gate of heaven is open to all; and whosoever shall hereafter enter that gate, he will find that the temporary distinctions of this world will then have ceased; and that All those who shall have embraced, during this  
their



their time of probation, the gracious terms of acceptance with God through Christ their Redeemer, will meet together in one common state of everlasting happiness. But in the mean time the distinctions of the world must remain. Ever “since man was placed upon the earth” it hath been so: and it will be so, as long as man continueth upon the Earth.

THESE reflections have seemed to me no improper introduction to the business of this day; and I am willing to suppose, that a private application of them to that business hath been already made by all who are present. And then, what can be a more obvious inference from this consideration, of the necessary mixture of Rich and Poor, than that as they must each of them have their respective duties, so a capital duty of the former must be, to alleviate the distresses of the latter, their brethren, the work of the hands of the same God?

To Define this duty would be but a very unnecessary affectation of correctness; unless perhaps it might prove in some degree mischievous; as all attempts to make plain things more plain have a manifest tendency to perplex, rather than to inform the Understanding. Every man in the world knows what it is to alleviate the distress of others: he knows too, that there is a most transcendent pleasure in doing it: he feels it, in the Design, in the Act, and in the Remembrance of it: he knows, that if he were in circumstances similar to those of the objects of his goodness, he should wish for, pray for, and be grateful to such a Friend: he knows his duty by Intuition; or if he should happen to have fallen into an uncommon degree of insensibility, yet he cannot well  
open

open his Bible without meeting with the clearest instructions. No man can read that first and best of Christian sermons, our Saviour's own; no man can attend to sundry occasional declarations of our Blessed Lord concerning love to one another; no man can consider his pointed parables, without applying them to himself. Holy writ will make him know, and will make him rejoice in knowing, that it is his business to mitigate the calamities of the world. Then, when he is contemplating the various wants of mankind, the wonderful works of his Redeemer will particularly call forth his attention to one amongst the most dreadful of those wants, the want of Health. And it seems a very natural thought, and an easy inference, that as Christ Jesus in great measure proved his divine mission by healing the sick miraculously, so He by healing them charitably, should prove himself Christ's true Disciple, obeying his commands, and following his example.

It is not to enforce the practice of this duty in a general view that we meet here this day: but it is to recommend it upon a particular plan, which you have already adopted, and generously supported. No man I suppose ever doubted but, that Christianity required him to heal the sick if he is able to do it. But many a man may have said, Why not in the parishes where they reside? Why not at their own homes? Why in an Hospital? Why in a precarious Hospital, depending not upon a settled permanent income, but upon annual and voluntary Contributions? Why should we do that in conjunction with others, which every man may do for himself? To these particulars a few considerations must be submitted by way of reply.

Now



Now the sick poor cannot possibly be so well assisted in their own parishes, and in their own cottages (at least many wise and good persons think so) as in an Hospital. Men of competent skill in medicine are doubtless spread about the Country; but they are not at hand in every Village; they cannot always be procured speedily; their attendance when procured cannot well be so constant as the case may require; Physick is their Profession, and as they depend upon it for the bread of themselves and their families, they must be paid; and good as their hearts may be, it will be very hard upon them if they are not paid. But then, this is a consideration, which deters the poor from making their cases known in time; and when they are known, there is always in them an unwillingness to apply for such relief, and an impatience, if the effect of physick is not so quick as the effect of what men conceive of Charms; they expect it to do it's business instantaneously; or if a few of them are sedate and sensible enough to submit to good directions, yet frequently their little All will be spent, before their distress can reach the ears of those who are best able to assist them with money; which is apt to come too much more readily in the time of calamity, than in the way of reimbursement afterwards. Add to this the inexperience of all about them; their fears and their folly; the danger of undoing all that may have been done for them, in one moment, by what they cannot conceive to be of importance, a little more warmth, or a little more coolness, or an apparently trifling change of diet, in quantity or in quality. Nor must we forget the consideration of their danger from the advice of weak persons, who think themselves in the possession of remedies for All diseases, which perhaps never yet were effectual, or not singly so, to the cure of One;

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any more than the still greater danger, and still greater expence, incurred by applying to ignorant pretenders to that Art, which must have it's Foundation in Knowledge, and must attain to it's Perfection by Experience.

Matth. v.  
45.

THIS, if I mistake not, is the true case of the poor, settled in little Towns and Villages. But there are likewise poor Travellers, to and from your Harvests, to and from your Sea-ports; nor let the poor Beggar, even the idle and useless Beggar be unthought of; for “*God maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just, and on the unjust.*” And if these should be visited with sickness, or meet with sudden accidents, to which they are exceedingly liable, doth not humanity shudder at the thought of packing them Off—pardon the expression; it was not chosen for its elegance—of packing them Off to their legal settlements, under a management too not always of the most tender kind, when a few shillings might relieve them in this City? For Here is a Certainty of the attendance, and the ready and constant attendance, of men skillful in all the branches of medical knowledge: Here neither the poor nor their relations have any expence to fear: Here the friendly gates will be open to as many as the Mansion can contain, and the Shop to many whom it cannot contain: Here the most exact care will be taken, that medicines may be good in their several kinds, rightly compounded, properly administered, and accompanied with all that attention to air and diet, which the greatest and richest amongst us can expect in his own case: And Here too the Patients will be happily removed from the fond, but weak assiduities of their own families, and guarded against the dangerous fallies of their own impatience.

IF



IF we are convinced of all this, let us not be apprehensive that our good work will come to nought, as being founded, not in perpetual Estates, but in voluntary and therefore variable Contributions. I will not say in precarious Contributions; because I am very much disposed to believe, that they are less precarious, in some sense, than Establishments. They never can be abused or neglected. It is next to impossible to suppose it. The disbursements will always be under the direction of almost as many of the contributors as can possibly, of all that can easily, attend. There doth not exist a temptation to a misapplication, if you could suppose any temptation likely to succeed. In truth misapplication must be prevented by a certainty of it's ruining the whole plan. All men are more attentive likewise to their own works, than to those of others. They find more pleasure in them. They see them prosper under their hands; and it is in this case, as in that of the produce of the earth; there is a more satisfactory relish in what we ourselves have planted, watered, reared up and protected. And as to those, whose Age, Sex, Employments, Diffidence, even Indolence, may prevent them from attending in person, they will yet have the satisfaction of knowing with what care, and diligence, and ability, their Alms are managed; and will see the effects of them in the annual printed accounts. Happier surely may we be on This side the grave, in that particular, than they, who, whilst they dictate their last pious testaments, cannot but have some suspicion of the inactivity of future managers; and perhaps they may have heard of something worse than inactivity.

INDEED the doubts of success when a Charitable Institution depends upon the wills of men, too often fickle

and changeable, seem to me to arise from a good heart, but a timid one. Reflection Might overcome those doubts; but Experience cannot fail to do it; and upon that best of foundations is this Hospital building; upon the Experience of the Capital of this kingdom, and of a considerable number of Counties, which have been continually encouraging others, year after year, from the time when the spirited efforts of \* Dr. ALURED CLARKE broke through every obstacle which stood in his way; as Obstacles always did, and always will stand in the way of every new Design, however excellent.

WELL, but we can dispose of our own money, in our own way, at our convenience, amongst our nearest neighbours, and we see no use in throwing it into a common Stock. Dispose of it so, and may God give it his blessing. But yet it is a lawful usury, to put your charity Out, if peradventure it may be found to yield a pro-

\* Dr. ALURED CLARKE, was a principal Agent in establishing an Hospital at Winchester, for the sick and lame Poor, in the year 1736, which was the first of the kind that had been attempted in any part of this Kingdom, except in London and Westminster. He likewise preached an excellent Sermon at the Opening of the said Hospital, on St. Luke's day, October the 18th, in the same year, which was afterwards published with a Collection of Papers, Rules and Orders relating to the Rise, Progress and Government of that Charity, with the hope, as he intimates in his Preface, that this would be a means of encouraging the well-disposed in other places to make it a general Blessing to our Country. When he was made Dean of Exeter, actuated by the same beneficent Spirit, he proved also the happy Promoter of the like Establishment for the County of Devon and the City of Exeter in the year 1741, since which time many other Hospitals have been erected in different Parts of the Kingdom, and generously supported upon the same Plan of voluntary Contributions.



a prodigious increase. And doubtless it hath been found, by repeated trials, that a large sum of money Collected will do an amazing deal more good in this way, than all it's parts could, when seperately applied. Even the widow's mite may do more than shew the goodness of her own heart; it may be of real service to her neighbour.

PENURY May find other objections to Institutions of this kind; but God forbid that it Should. Refinement, Caution, Prudence may also find some; and possibly they may be answered too by Refinement, Caution and Prudence. But it will be better for us All to observe St. Paul's direction, "*He that giveth let him do it with simplicity.*" A text, which needs no comment; but what is to be found written upon the Hearts of the truly Benevolent.

ROM. XII.  
8.

I will detain you no longer than for the time which one Observation more, and an Exhortation arising out of it will require. Have we turned our thoughts to the serious consideration of the religious knowledge of our poor Brethren, and of their morals? They are certainly in a deplorable state. Many causes have concurred to make them so, which it is not to the present purpose to enumerate. The remedy is difficult to find. There is a pitch of Christian virtue, to which men of all ranks must arise, before Christian knowledge can be again effectually spread abroad: and a melancholy truth it is, that against that high pitch of virtue every vice and every folly is set in array so strongly, that the victory is desperate. True it is, that this Age and Nation is very remarkably charitable; and true it is, that "Charity will cover a multitude of Sins:"

not



not however one branch of Charity; nor will all it's branches cover those sins which are willful, daring, presumptuous, habitual. Yet this very work of this day may perhaps prevent many sins, both of the rich and poor; many, by recalling to every man's mind the State of his own Soul, to which the solemnity of pious assemblies naturally leads; many more, by the instructions which the Patients will receive during their abode in the Hospital; by their being accustomed to prayer and thanksgiving, to daily considerations of the goodness of God, as in all things, so in raising up to them Benefactors, who so liberally provide for their relief. The Place, and what is to be done in the place, have a regular tendency to heal the Souls of the afflicted as well as their Bodies. And if, as to the flesh, they go into it as to an house of mourning, they may yet find it, by God's Blessing, as to the spirit, an house of feasting.

MAY they remember by whose means under God it came to be so! and may they now take in good part one word of Exhortation, that they "*Study to be quiet.*" The poor receive good at the hands of God, I. Thes. with pleasure certainly, with thankfulness I hope. c. 4. v. 11. Let them receive evil patiently; for no evil can come from That Hand but with most perfect reason, and with a tendency to their good in the end, if they make a Right use of it: But they will make a very Bad use of it, if they ascribe the trying dispensations of Providence to their Brethren, who are in their proportions always involved in the same Calamities, as they partake likewise of the same Blessings with themselves. It is God, not man, that giveth rain and fruitful seasons; and it is God, not man that sendeth the blight and the canker-worm.

By

By studying to be quiet they will best thank God for all his mercies, and they will best thank their Benefactors, who make themselves God's instruments in the dispensation of those mercies. But on the Contrary, they will become most inexcusable in the eyes of God and Man, if they give themselves up to riot and drunkenness, to envy, and murmurings, and strife, and every evil work.

NOR can they even hope for the Blessing of God upon this pious undertaking, for Their good, if they will not on Their part contribute, by a sober and godly life, to the peace and prosperity of the Community.

Now to God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be ascribed, as is most due, all honour, power, majesty and glory, henceforth for evermore.

*F I N I S.*







THE  
REPORT of the AUDITORS,  
Who are the Persons enjoined by the  
RULES and ORDERS  
OF THIS  
HOSPITAL,  
To examine the Accounts, and annually to draw up  
A STATE of the HOSPITAL.





## N O R F O L K and N O R W I C H

## H O S P I T A L,

OCTOBER 7, 1772.

**I**N this general Publication of the State of the *Norfolk* and *Norwich* HOSPITAL, which is annexed to a Sermon preached for its Benefit, by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of Norwich, it may not be improper to acquaint the Publick with the original Institution of it, and it's Progress to the present Time. This will shew how desirous the Promoters of this excellent Charity have been to imitate the Zeal of those worthy Persons, who in other Counties have set on foot the same benevolent Scheme for preserving the Lives and contributing to the Health and Comfort of many of their fellow Creatures.

It will be sufficient here to observe that County Hospitals have for a long Time been looked upon as admirable means under the Providence of God of assisting and relieving the Maladies and Infirmities of the poorer Class of People. Influenced by these Considerations the Gentlemen of this County and City have wished to equal, or if possible, to exceed the generous Attempts of those, who have been promoting the same Designs in other Counties. They have accordingly thro' the liberality of the Corporation of the City of Norwich been enabled to fix upon a Piece of Ground in every respect commodious for the Purpose, in a most happy Situation, and a Lease for 500 Years has been granted and executed upon very easy Terms, so that there is Reason to hope that their Hospital under these Circumstances will answer their most sanguine Expectations.

UPON this Piece of Ground the Body and one Wing of the Hospital have been already erected, and the Governors have the Satisfaction to find that the Height of their Wards and the Mode of Building fix'd upon, which render the Hospital remarkably airy, have met with



general Approbation. These Circumstances, it is hoped, will contribute to the more speedy Recovery of the Patients, by which means there will be a quicker Succession and of course a greater Number of Sick Persons assisted. And it has been observed that most People who have visited the Hospital, have express'd their Satisfaction in finding these important Particulars so carefully attended to, upon which probably much of the future Benefit of the Hospital depends.

THE Governors think themselves obliged to explain to the Publick, the Reasons why they have not proceeded to complete the Building by erecting the other Wing. Had their Abilities been equal to their Zeal, it had been finished within the Course of this Summer, but the Fund set apart for the Building (tho' a large one) is nearly exhausted, and will only enable them to render useful, what has been already erected, the Point they have particularly in view, and which they wish to see effected as soon as possible. They are in hopes however, when the Publick shall experience the Benefit of this Charity and be acquainted with the impartial and judicious Manner in which, they trust, it will be conducted, that new Benefactors will step forth in Support of so noble a Charity, and furnish them with the Means of completing the Plan they have adopted.

THIS Hospital has been open'd for Out Patients ever since July last, some of whom have been cured, and many Persons are now supplied with the Advice of the Physicians and Surgeons, and have Physick administered to them, and it is hoped that within a Month from the present Time the Governors will be able to admit In-Patients, there being now twenty Beds almost ready, the Number with which they intend to begin.

THE Governors would be glad if such Gentlemen and Clergymen as are acquainted with their Design, and approve of it, would trouble themselves to inform their Neighbours of the Nature and Utility of this Hospital, and endeavour to procure Subscriptions both to the Building and annual Support of it.

THE Governors judge it necessary to publish the following Observations relative to such Benefactors as have been kind enough to encourage their Undertaking.

IT



It is taken for granted that every Subscriber will continue his Subscription, till the contrary is signified either to the Treasurer or the Secretary of the Hospital.

It is requested, as a Favour, that all Subscribers will transmit their Subscriptions regularly in December, or as soon after as possible every Year, since it will be of considerable Benefit to the Charity to have this Money advanced as directed by the Rules and Orders of this Hospital, and as the Appointment of a Person to collect the Subscriptions would be attended with an Expence which the Governors are desirous to avoid.

It should be remembered likewise, that according to the Rules and Orders, no Subscriber's Recommendation is to be accepted, or Governor's Vote permitted, whilst his Subscription is in Arrear.

The following are the Accounts of WILLIAM FELLOWES, Esq; Treasurer of the Hospital, audited to the 15th of July, 1772.

## R E C E I P T S.

		£. s. d.		
1771.				
July 17.	By Ballance of last Year's Account,	—	753	7 6
	By Contributions from 1771 July 17, to 1772 July 15,	—	2415	15
	By the principal Interest and Premium of five East-India Bonds fold,	— — — —	525	9 2
1772.				
Feb. 2.	By a Dividend on 300l. in the Three 1-half per Cents. of 1758, due 1772, January 5,	— —	5	5
May 4.	By a Dividend on 500l. in the Four per Cents. due 1772, April 5,	— —	10	
18.	By 200l. in the Three 1-half per Cents. of 1758, fold,	— —	182	15
		£. s. d.		
July 15.	By the Principal advanced 1771, July 4,	— —	200	00 0
	Interest on ditto,	— —	8	5 0
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		208 5		
		<hr/>		
		£. 4100 16 8		
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D I S

## D I S B U R S E M E N T S.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	To Expended on the Building,	2547	16	9			
	To paid Mr. Winearl's Overseer of the Works for 52 Weeks Attend- ance from 1771, June 27, to 1772, June 25, —	54	12	0	2602	8	9
	To paid for Advertisements, printing Lists of Subscribers, Paper, &c.	13	12	0			
1771.	To Insurance of 1500l. on the Hof- pital, — — —	2	6	6			
Nov. 9.	To Henry Smith for cleaning the Room opposite to the Hospital	2	2	0			
1772.	To Bill for Coals, five Weeks Wages to a Labourer, and other Articles,	6	4	2			
July 4.	To Mr. Cubit for his Attendance as Secretary, — —	13	8	0			
July 4.	To Mrs. Cubit for cleaning the Room at the Hall in the Market-place,	2	2	0	39	14	8
July 13.	To Mr. Sexton, Ironmonger, for Grates and other Articles,				37	1	0
1771.	To advanced at Four per Ct. Interest,	200	0	0			
Aug. 26.	To 200l. in the Three 1-half per Cents. of 1758 and Brokeridge,	178	10	0			
Oct. 4.	To 100l. in the Three 1-half per Cents. of 1758 and Brokeridge,	89	17	6			
Nov. 7.	To 500l. in the Four per Cent. Annuities, — —	473	15	0			
1772.	To 300l. in the Three 1-half per Cents. of 1758 and Brokeridge,	271	10	0	1213	12	6
Jan. 20.					207	19	9
Feb. 4.							
July 15.	To Cash remaining due to Ballance,				£. 4100	16	8

Printed



Printed copies of the Rules and Orders, which have been drawn up for the government of the Hospital, may be had by applying to the Secretary at the Hospital.

And for the Information of those persons into whose hands such may not come, it is thought proper to print those Rules which relate to the condition of recommending and the manner of admitting Patients.

37. That an annual subscriber of half a guinea shall have a right to recommend one out-patient, and a subscriber of one guinea shall have a right to recommend two out-patients within every year, and a subscriber of two guineas one in-patient and one out-patient, or four out-patients within every year, and subscribers of larger sums in the same proportion. That a benefactor of ten guineas at one time, shall have an equal right with an annual subscriber of one guinea, and a benefactor of twenty guineas, shall have an equal right with an annual subscriber of two guineas, and benefactors of larger sums in proportion, provided that no subscriber or benefactor have more than one patient at a time. It is hoped that the revenue of the Hospital will in time be so considerable, that the subscribers may be allowed to recommend a greater number of patients.

44. That persons who recommend patients from distant places, do send their cases drawn up by some Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary, (post-paid) to the Secretary, to which an answer shall be returned, whether and when they shall be admitted; but that the Board be still at liberty to reject such patients, if their cases appear to have been misrepresented.

45. That when there shall be want of room in the Hospital for the admission of all duly recommended, and qualified to be in-patients, those shall be first received whose cases will not admit of the least delay; in cases of equal exigency the preference shall be given; first, to such who live at the greater distance; 2dly, to those recommended by such subscribers and benefactors as have not recommended any in-patients within the year; and thirdly, to those recommended by the largest contributors.

46. That patients duly recommended and qualified, who cannot be admitted for want of room in the Hospital, be entered into the books as in-patients, and received into the house preferable to any other in equal necessity, upon the first vacancies, and in the mean time treated as out-patients.

#### Form of a LEGACY to the HOSPITAL.

I Give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of \_\_\_\_\_ upon trust, and to the intent, that they or one of them do pay the same to the Treasurer for the time being of a Society, who now call themselves the Governors of the NORFOLK and NORWICH HOSPITAL, which said Sum of \_\_\_\_\_ I will and desire may be paid out of my personal Estate, and applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Society.

#### Form of a RECOMMENDATION.

GENTLEMEN, \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 177  
I Recommend to your examination \_\_\_\_\_ of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
whom I believe to be a real object of charity; and desire \_\_\_\_\_ may be admitted an  
Patient of the Hospital, if duly qualified. I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,  
*To the Governors of the*  
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

N. B. *Each Person recommended, is expected to bring two Shirts or two Shifts.*



LIST of BENEFACTORS.

The Subscriptions for the Building are in the first Column, and the annual Subscriptions for the Support of the Hospital are in the other Column.

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Right Hon. GEORGE Earl of ORFORD, President	100	0	0			
A						
Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle	100	0	0	10	0	0
Right Hon. the Countess of Albemarle				5	0	0
Sir Edward Aftley, Bart.	100	0	0	10	10	0
John Addey, Esq;	21	0	0	4	4	0
Mr. James Alderson, Surgeon				2	2	0
Mr. John Aldham, for a Person unknown	2	2	0			
Rev. Mr. John Alexander				2	2	0
Mr. James Alric				2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Allay				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Allatt, of Burnham				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. John Towers Allen, of Lynn				2	2	0
Mr. Anson	100	0	0			
Rev. Mr. Arnham				2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Audley, of Lynn				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Anthony Aufrere	10	10	0	2	2	0
Subscribers to the Friday Assembly	13	0	0			
B						
Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire	300	0	0			
Edward Bacon, Esq;	26	5	0	5	5	0
Mrs. Bacon, of Earham	21	0	0			
Mr. Gill Badeley				2	2	0
John Barker, Esq;	21	0	0			
Peter Barett, Esq;				3	3	0
Rev. Mr. Frederick Barnwell, of Lawshall	2	2	0			
Mr. John Barton, of Difs				0	10	6
Mrs. Bates				2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Beckwith	21	0	0			
Rev. Mr. Thomas Beckwith	10	10	0			
John Bedingfeld, Esq;	21	0	0	3	3	0
John Beevor, M. D.				2	2	0
Coulson Bell, Esq;				2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Berney	5	5	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Berney, of Worstead				1	1	0
Mrs. Berney, of Worsted				1	1	0
E						

Rev. Mr. Richard Berney	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. John Blackburne	—	—				1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Bland	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Blake	—	—				2	2	0
John Blofeld, Esq;	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Richard Boardman	—	—	2	2	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Edward Bosworth, of Difs		—				2	2	0
Edmund Bott, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Gilbert Bouchery	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Mr. John Boycott	—	—	31	10	0	4	4	0
Mr. James Bransby	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Miles Branthwayt, Esq;	—	—				3	3	0
Rev. Mr. Arthur Branthwayt	—	—				2	2	0
Mrs. Biewster	—	—				0	10	6
Mr. John Brewster, of Brandon	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mrs. Britiffe	—	—	21	0	0	1	1	0
Berney Brograve, Esq;	—	—				2	12	6
Mr. J. Briggs, Clerk at the General Post-Office						5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Richard Brooke	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mrs. Brooke, of North-Repps	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector of Colney		—	2	2	0	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Richard Broome, of Newton		—				1	1	0
Mr. Edw. Browne, Corn-Factor, Mark-lane, London						5	5	0
Mr. Robert Browne	—	—	4	4	0	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Browne, of Difs	—	—				1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Buck, of Hingham	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle	—	—				2	2	0
Charles Buckle, Esq;	—	—				4	4	0
William Wigget Bulwer, Esq;		—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. John Burcham	—	—				2	2	0
John Buxton, Esq;	—	—				5	5	0
Robert Buxton, Esq;	—	—	40	0	0			
Rev. Mr. Buxton, of Carlton Rode	—	—	10	10	0			

## C

Rev. Mr. James Carlos	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Samuel Carter, of Fersfield		—				1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cafe, of Lynn	—	—				2	2	0
George Chadd, Esq;	—	—	50	0	0			
John Chamber, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
A Lady, by John Chamber, Esq,	—	—	6	6	0			
Mr. Andrew Chamber	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Chamberlaine	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Charles Chapman	—	—	5	5	0	1	1	0
Mr. William Chase	—	—				2	2	0



Rev. Mr. Edward Chappelow, Rector of Roydon		0	10	6
Thomas Lob Chute, Esq;	21 0 0			
Rev. Mr. William Clagett	5 5 0	2	2	0
Anonymous, a working hand, by the Rev. Mr. Clagett	1 1 0			
William Clayton, Esq;	21 0 0	5	5	0
Mr. Charles Codd	10 10 0	2	2	0
James Coldham, Esq;		2	2	0
William Colhoun, Esq;		3	3	0
Daniel Collier, Esq;		2	2	0
Mr. Paul Colombine, of Thorpe		2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Colombine		2	2	0
David Colombine, Esq;		2	2	0
Peter Colombine, Esq;		2	2	0
Francis Colombine, Esq;		2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Colman		2	2	0
Mr. Henry Cook		2	2	0
Wenman Coke, Esq;	21 0 0	5	5	0
Mr. Samuel Cooper	10 10 0	2	2	0
Thomas Cooper, Esq;		5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooper	10 10 0	2	2	0
Overseers of Great Cressingham		1	1	0
Mr. John Crouse		2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Crownfield, Rector of South-walsingham		1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Curry		1	1	0

## D

Sir Wm. De Grey, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the } Court of Common Pleas	20 0 0	5	5	0
Robert Dack, M. D.	21 0 0			
Mr. John Darby of Difs, Surgeon		1	1	0
John Richard Dashwood, Esq;	10 10 0	2	2	0
Mr. John Day		2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Richard Day		1	1	0
Mr. Starling Day		2	2	0
Mr. Reuben Deeve	100 0 0	4	4	0
Thomas De Grey, Esq;	20 0 0	5	5	0
Mr. Elifha De Hague	5 5 0	2	2	0
Mr. William De ving		2	2	0
Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq,	31 10 0	4	4	0
Acourt Dodd, Esq;		2	2	0
Mr. William Donne, Surgeon		2	2	0
Mr. William Donne, by Edward Pratt, Esq		2	2	0
Thomas Durrant, Esq;	100 0 0	5	5	0
Mr. Benjamin Dyball, of Shottisham	10 10 0			

E								
Caleb Elwin, Esq;	—	—	21	0	0	3	3	0
F								
Sir William Fleming, Knight	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Overseers of Fakenham	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. William Fell	—	—				1	1	0
William Fellowes, Esq;	—	—	100	0	0	5	5	0
William Fellowes, jun. Esq;	—	—				5	5	0
Robert Fellowes, Esq;	—	—				5	5	0
Mr. Peter Finch	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. James Fisher	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Flowerdew, Surgeon	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. William Forster, jun.	—	—	21	0	0			
Mr. Richard Forster	—	—				2	2	0
Brigg Fountain, Esq;	—	—	21	0	0			
John Fowle, jun. Esq;	—	—	4	4	0	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Francis	—	—				1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Bransby Francis	—	—				1	1	0
Rev. Mr. John Francis	—	—				0	10	6
Rev. Mr. Freeman	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Overseers of the Parish of Fransham	—	—				1	1	0
Shephard Frere of Roydon, Esq;	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Freshfield	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Daniel Fromanteel	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
A Person unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Fromanteel			0	10	6			
Mr. Daniel Fromanteel, jun.	—	—				1	1	0
G								
Mr. Thomas Garland	—	—				2	2	0
John Gay, Esq;	—	—				2	2	0
John Gay, of Alborough, Esq;	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Gaze	—	—				1	1	0
James Geldare, Esq; of Staples-Inn, London	—	—				1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Laurence Gibbs	—	—				1	1	0
Mr. George Gilbert	—	—				1	1	0
Mr. William Girling	—	—				2	2	0
Knipe Gobbett, Esq;	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Gocch, Surgeon	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Gooch, for a Person unknown			5	5	0	1	1	0
Mr. Benjamin Gooch, for a Person unknown			3	3	0			
Mr. Benjamin Gooch, for a Person unknown			5	5	0			
Rev. Dr. John Gooch	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Goodall, Prebendary of Norwich			6	6	0	3	3	0
Mr. Matthew Gofs	—	—	50	0	0	4	4	0



Mrs. Sandony Grey	—	—				2	2	0		
Mr. Peter Greaves	—		—		5	5	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. John Greene	—	—			5	5	0	2	2	0
Mr. John Green, of Wroxham		—						2	2	0
Overseers of the Parish of Gunton		—						2	2	0
Mr. John Gunton, of Hoveton St. John			—		1	1	0			
Thornhagh Gurdon, Esq;	—		—		21	0	0	3	3	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Gurdon	—				2	2	0	1	1	0
Mr. Edmund Gurney		—		—	21	0	0	4	4	0
Mr. Henry Gurney	—		—		20	0	0	4	4	0
Mr. John Gurney		—		—	21	0	0	4	4	0
Mr. Richard Gurney	—			—	21	0	0	3	3	0
Mr. John Gurney, jun.			—		10	10	0	2	2	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Gurney	—			—	10	10	0	4	4	0
Mrs. Sarah Gurney	—		—		10	10	0	3	3	0

## H

Honourable Henry Hobart	—	—	—	50	0	0	5	5	0
Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart	—	—	—	200	0	0	10	10	0
Dowager Lady Harbord	—	—	—				5	5	0
Rev. Dr. Hamond, Prebendary of Norwich	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. H. Hankey, of Brantham, Suffolk	—	—	—	2	2	0	2	2	0
Hugh Hare, of Harpham, Esq;	—	—	—	21	0	0	2	2	0
Jeremiah Ives Harvey, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Thomas Harvey, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Harwood	—	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Edward Hase, Esq;	—	—	—				2	2	0
Thomas Havers, Esq;	—	—	—				2	2	0
Thomas Havers, jun. Esq;	—	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Heath	—	—	—				1	1	0
Everard Buckworth Herne, Esq;	—	—	—				3	3	0
Francis Herne, Esq;	—	—	—	50	0	0			
Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of Baconsthorp	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Hibgame	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Hirst	—	—	—	5	5	0			
A Gentleman, by Mr. Thomas Hirst	—	—	—	5	5	0			
Peter Hooke, M. D.	—	—	—				2	2	0
Edmund Hooke, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0			
Edward Hopson, Esq;	—	—	—				2	2	0
John Houghton, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mr. John Howard	—	—	—	21	0	0	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Howard, of West Rudham	—	—	—				1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Howes, of Mourning-Thorpe	—	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Edward Howman	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Howman	—	—	—				1	1	0

Rev. Mr. Richard Humfrey	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Hutchinson	—	—				1	1	0
J								
Mr. Isaac Jackson	—	—	15	15	0	4	4	0
Richard Jackson, Esq;	—	—				5	5	0
Mrs. Jermy	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
William Jerminham, Esq;	—	—				5	5	0
Edmund Jewell, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0	3	3	0
Mrs. Mary Johnson	—	—	5	5	0			
Daniel Jones, Esq; of Cranmer	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Jones, of Northwalsham	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Jones, of Fly	—	—	5	5	0			
Mr. James Jones, of Fakenham	—	—	2	2	0	2	2	0
Mrs. Maria Sufanna Iverfon	—	—				1	1	0
Jeremiah Ives, Esq;	—	—				4	4	0
Jeremiah Ives, jun. Esq;	—	—	21	0	0	4	4	0
John Ives, Esq;	—	—	21	0	0	4	4	0
Mr. William Ivory	—	—				2	2	0
K								
John Kerrich, Esq;	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Roger Kerrison	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Henry Kett	—	—	21	0	0	4	4	0
Mr. Thomas Kett, jun.	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. James Keymer, Surgeon	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. John Kinderley	—	—				1	1	0
Edward King, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Engle Knights, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
L								
Mr. Robert Layman of Difs, Surgeon	—	—				1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Leech	—	—				2	2	0
Edmund Lincoln, Esq;	—	—	21	0	0			
Mrs. Elizabeth Linsey, of Trowfe	—	—	2	2	0	1	1	0
Mr. William Lindoe	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. William Lobb	—	—	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mrs. Long, of Dunston	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Francis Longe, Esq;	—	—				3	3	0
Rev. Mr. Longe	—	—	2	2	0	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Dean of Norwich	—	—	21	0	0	5	5	0
Mrs. Lloyd	—	—	3	3	0	3	3	0
Charles Lloyd, Esq;	—	—				3	3	0
Mrs. Lloyd, Widow	—	—				2	2	0



## M

Right Hon. the Earl of Montrath	—	100	0	0			
Mrs. Mackerell	—	10	10	0			
Mr. Charles Maltby, Surgeon	—	21	0	0	2	2	0
Mr. George Maltby	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Maltby, of London	—	21	0	0			
Mr. George Mann	—				2	2	0
John Manning, M. D.	—	21	0	0	3	3	0
Mrs. Mary Manning	—				1	1	0
Mr. Edmund Manning	—				2	2	0
Robert Marham, Esq;	—	100	0	0	5	5	0
Robert Marham, jun. Esq;	—				5	5	0
Mr. Charles Marston	—				2	2	0
Mrs. Martineau, Widow	—				1	1	0
Mr. Jonathan Matchett, Surgeon	—				2	2	0
Mr. Philip Meadows, of Difs	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Mesfield	—				2	2	0
John Micklethwaite, Esq;	—	21	0	0			
Richard Milles, Esq;	—	50	0	0	5	5	0
Crispe Molineux, Esq;	—	21	0	0	5	5	0
Messenger Monfey, M. D.	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. George Molden	—	1	1	0	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Thomas Moore	—	20	0	0	5	5	0
Mr. Stephen Moore	—				2	2	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Moore	—	20	0	0			
Mr. John Morfe, sen.	—				1	1	0
Mr. John Morphew	—				2	2	0
Mrs. Morris	—	2	2	0	2	2	0
Mr. John Moy	—	50	0	0	2	2	0
John Murray, M. D.	—				2	2	0

## N

His Grace Edward Duke of Norfolk	—	100	0	0	21	0	0
Philip Lord Bishop of Norwich	—	42	0	0	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Nasmith	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Henry Negus, Esq;	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Nelson	—				1	1	0
Mr. John Nelson	—				2	2	0
George Nelson, Esq;	—				5	5	0
James Nelthorpe, Esq;	—				2	2	0
James Nelthorpe, jun. Esq;	—				2	2	0
Mr. George Nelthorpe	—				2	2	0
Mr. Elias Norgate, Surgeon	—				2	2	0
John Norris, of Witton, Esq;	—	50	0	0			
Anthony Norris, Esq;	—	10	10	0	2	2	0



Rev. Mr. William Norris	—	—	—	3	3	0	2	2	0
James Norris, Esq;	—	—	—	3	3	0	2	2	0
Mr. Nathaniel North	—	—	—	2	2	0	2	2	0
John Nuthall, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Benjamin Nuthall, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0

## O

Rev. Mr. Offley	—	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Oram, of Northwold	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mrs. Lucy Osborn:	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Oxley	—	—	—	20	0	0	4	4	0

## P

Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.	—	—	—	50	0	0	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Page	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Page	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Edmund Page	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. William Palgrave, Surgeon	—	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Parkinson	—	—	—	21	0	0			
Rev. Mr. Parrot	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Parsons	—	—	—				2	2	0
John Patterfon, Esq;	—	—	—	21	0	0	4	4	0
William Pawlett, of Kenninghall, Esq;	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Edward Pearce	—	—	—	10	10	0			
Wharton Peck, L. L. D.	—	—	—	21	0	0	5	5	0
Randyl Peck, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mr. Edmund Peckover	—	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Peele	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mrs. Frances Penny	—	—	—	25	0	0			
Rev. Mr. Petit, of Wymondham	—	—	—				1	1	0
John Berney Petre, Esq;	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Pitchford, Surgeon	—	—	—				2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Prebendary of Norwich	—	—	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Mrs. Bridget Poffle	—	—	—	10	10	0			
Mr. David Poffle	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. Davy Poffle	—	—	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Mr. Jehofaphat Poffle, sen.	—	—	—	21	0	0			
Rev. Dr. Poyntz	—	—	—				2	2	0
Edward Pratt, Esq;	—	—	—	50	0	0	5	5	0
Edward Pratt, Esq; for a Person unknown	—	—	—				2	2	0
John Press, Esq;	—	—	—	21	0	0			
Mr. Robert Priest	—	—	—				2	2	0
Mr. John William Pyke	—	—	—				2	2	0

Right

## R

Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery	—	105	0	0	21	0	0
Benjamin Randall, Esq;	—	21	0	0	4	4	0
Mr. Hewit Rand	—				2	2	0
Mrs. Ann Rand	—	5	5	0			
Mrs. Ranfome	—				2	2	0
Rev. Mr. William Ranfome	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Samuel Rash, Esq;	—				2	2	0
Mr. Nicholas Raven	—				2	2	0
Mrs. Raven	—				1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Rawlins	—				2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Rede, of Difs	—				0	10	6
Rev. Mr. William Reeve	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Reymes	—				2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Gloucester Ridley	—				1	1	0
Mr. Edward Rigby, Surgeon	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Rodwell	—				2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Rodwell	—				2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Rogers, Surgeon	—				2	2	0
Edmund Rolfe, jun. Esq;	—				2	2	0
Mr. Charles Roope	—				2	2	0
Mr. John Roper	—				2	2	0

## S

Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath	—	100	0	0			
Mr. William Salter	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Salter, Prebendary of Norwich	—	10	10	0	5	5	0
Mrs. Penelope Salter	—	2	2	0	1	1	0
Mrs. Sarah Salter	—	2	2	0	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Sandby, Chancellor of Norwich	—	10	10	0	3	3	0
Francis Schuldham, M.D.	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Francis Schutz, Esq;	—	10	10	0	2	2	0
Robert Sharrock, Esq;	—				2	2	0
Mrs. Seaman, of Woodton	—	5	5	0			
Mr. Francis Sherwood, of London	—	2	2	0			
Mr. Barlee Shreeve	—				1	1	0
Mr. William Sexton	—	2	2	0	2	2	0
Mr. Charles Simpson, of Difs	—				1	1	0
Mr. Charles Simpson, jun. of Difs	—				1	1	0
John Slaney, Esq;	—	21	0	0	2	2	0
Mr. William Slater	—				2	2	0
Mr. Offley Smith	—				2	2	0
Mr. James Smith, fen.	—				2	2	0
Mr. William Smith, Mercer	—	5	5	0	2	2	0
Ralph Smyth, Esq;	—				2	2	0

## F



Rev. Dr. Smith, Prebendary of Norwich			4	4	0
Thomas Sotherton, Esq;	21	0 0	3	3	0
Rev. Mr. Spelman, of Narborough			3	3	0
Overseers of Southwalsham			2	2	0
Mr. Nathaniel Springall			2	2	0
Thomas Starling, Esq;	6	6 0	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Steckles	1	1 0			
George Stone, Esq;			2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Thomas Stona			2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Robert Styleman			2	2	0
Morris Suckling, Esq;	21	0 0			
Mrs. Suckling, of Woodton	21	0 0			
Mr. Thomas Suffield	10	10 0	2	2	0

## T

Lord Viscount Townshend	100	0 0	21	0	0
Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps	10	10 0	2	2	0
Mr. William Taylor	10	10 0	2	2	0
Mr. John Taylor, of Diss			2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Robert Thomlinson			2	2	0
John Thomlinson, Esq;			4	4	0
Rev. Mr. Thom, of Southacre			2	2	0
Mr. John Thurlow			2	2	0
John Tilyard, Esq;			5	5	0
Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Westminster			3	3	0
Mr. James Tompson	10	10 0	2	2	0
Nockold Thompson, Esq;			2	2	0
Mr. Stackhouse Tompson	50	0 0			
Mrs. Tompson	20	0 0			
Mr. John Toll			2	2	0
Charles Townshend, Esq;	50	0 0			
Rev. Mr. Tucke			2	2	0
Mrs. Susan Turner	2	2 0			
Francis Twiss, Esq;	40	0 0	2	2	0
Overseers of the Parish of Tibbenham			2	2	0

## V

John Vere, Esq;	21	0 0	3	3	0
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## W

Right Hon. Lord Walpole	100	0 0	21	0	0
Hon. Thomas Walpole	50	0 0			
Hon. Richard Walpole	21	0 0	5	5	0
Sr William Wiseman, Bart.			2	2	0
John Wace, Esq;	5	5 0	2	2	0



Rev. Mr. Wadsworth	—	—	—	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Warburton, Archdeacon of Norfolk	2	2	0	2	2	0
Richard Ward, Esq;	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Ward	—	—	—	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Warren	—	—	—	2	2	0
Henry Palmer Watts, Esq;	—	—	—	2	2	0
John Langley Watts, Esq;	—	—	—	2	2	0
John Wayland, Esq; of Woodrising	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Weatherill	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. John Wells	—	—	—	3	3	0
Charles Weston, Esq;	—	—	—	3	3	0
Charles Weston, Esq; for a Person unknown	3	3	0			
Mr. Robert White	—	—	—	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Whitmell, of Wood Norton	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Wickes	—	—	—	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Wighte, Rector of Taverham	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Wiggett	—	—	—	21	0	0
William Henry Wilson, Esq;	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Martha Wilson	—	—	—	6	6	0
William Windham, of Earsham, Esq;	—	—	—	50	0	0
Mrs. Wiscard	—	—	—	0	10	6
Mr. Edward Wiseman, of Fornet St. Peter	—	—	—	2	2	0
John Wodehouse, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
William Woodley, Esq;	—	—	—	3	3	0
E. B. Woolstonecraft, Esq;	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Worth	—	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. John Worth of Dis, Surgeon	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Wright	—	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. John Wright, of Dis	—	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Wright	—	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. Francis Wright	—	—	—	2	2	0
Y						
Rev. Mr. William Young	—	—	—	2	2	0

N. B. The Collection at the Sermon and Dinner, on Friday the 21st of August, amounted to 132l. 6s. 6d.<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

☞ All Mistakes of Names, &c. shall be corrected upon Notice. And any Person communicating such Observations as he thinks may conduce in any Respect to the Benefit of the Hospital, will be thankfully attended to.

F I N I S.











































